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addressed, P. M.

Conclusion of the President's PROTEST.

The custody of the public property, under
such regulations as may be prescribed by legis-
lative authority, has always been considered an
appropriate function of the Executive Depart-
ment in this and all other Governments. In ac-
cordance with this principle, every species of
property belonging to the U. States, (excepting
that which is in the use of the several co-
ordinate Departments of the Government, as
means to aid them in performing their appropri-
ate functions,) whether it be lands, or buildings,
or merchandise, or provisions, or clothing, or
arms and munitions of war. The superintend-
ents and keepers of the whole are appointed
by the President, responsible to him, and remov-
able at his will.

Public money is but a species of public prop-
erty. It cannot be raised by taxation or cus-
toms, nor brought into the Treasury in any
other way, except by law; but whenever or
howsoever obtained, its custody always has
been, and always must be, under the constitu-
tion be changed, intrusted to the Executive
Department. No officer can be created by
Congress for the purpose of taking charge of
it, whose appointment would not, by the constitu-
tion, at once devolve on the President, and
who would not be responsible to him for the
faithful performance of his duties. The legis-
lative power may undoubtedly bind him and
the President, by any laws they may think pro-
per to enact; they may prescribe in what
place particular portions of the public money
shall be kept, and for what reason it shall be
removed, as they may direct that supplies for
the army or navy shall be kept in particular
stores; and it will be the duty of the President
to see that the law is faithfully executed—yet
will the custody remain in the Executive De-
partment of the Government. Were the Con-
gress to assume, with or without a legislative
act, the power of appointing officers independ-
ently of the President, to take the charge and
custody of the public property contained in the
military and naval arsenals, magazines, & store-
houses, it is believed that such an act would be
regarded by all as a palpable usurpation of Ex-
ecutive power, subversive of the form; as well
as the fundamental principles of our Govern-
ment. But where is the difference in prin-
ciple, whether the public property be in the form
of arms, munitions of war, or supplies, or in
gold and silver, or bank notes? None can be
perceived—none is believed to exist. Con-
gress cannot, therefore, take out of the hands
of the Executive Department, the custody of
the public property or money, without an as-
sumption of Executive power, and a subversion
of the first principles of the constitution.

The Congress of the United States have never
passed an act imperatively dictating that the
public moneys shall be kept in any particular
place or places. From the origin of the Gov-
ernment to the year 1816, the statute book was
wholly silent on the subject. In 1789, a Treas-
urer was created, subordinate to the Secretary
of the Treasury, and through him to the
President. He was requested to give bond,
safely to keep, and faithfully to disburse the
public moneys, without any direction as to the
manner or places in which they should be kept.
By reference to the practice of the Govern-
ment, it is found that from its first organization,
the Secretary of the Treasury, acting under the
superintendence of the President, designated the
places in which the public moneys should be
kept, and specially directed all transfers from
place to place. This practice was continued,
with the silent acquiescence of Congress, from
1789 down to 1816; and although many banks
were selected and discharged, and although a
portion of the moneys were first placed in the
State Banks, and then in the former Bank of
the United States, and upon the dissolution of
that, were again transferred to the State Banks,
no legislation was thought necessary by Con-
gress, and all the operations were originated and
perfected by Executive authority. The Sec-
retary of the Treasury, responsible to the Pres-
ident, and with his approbation, made contracts
and arrangements in relation to the whole sub-
ject matter, which was thus entirely commit-
ted to the direction of the President, under his
responsibilities to the American People, and to
those who were authorized to impeach and pun-
ish him for any breach of this important trust.

The act of 1816, establishing the Bank of
the United States, directed the deposits of
public money to be made in that bank and its
branches, in places in which the said bank and
its branches thereof may be established, "un-
less the Secretary of the Treasury should oth-
erwise order and direct," in which event, he
was required to give his reasons to Congress.

This was but a continuance of his pre-existing
powers as the Head of an Executive Depart-
ment, to direct where the deposits should be
made, with the superadded obligation of giving
his reasons to Congress for making them else-
where than in the bank of the United States
and its branches. It is not to be considered
that this provision in any degree altered the
relation between the Secretary of the Treas-
ury and the President, as the responsible Head
of the Executive Department, or released the
latter from his constitutional obligation to "take
care that the laws be faithfully executed."
On the contrary, it increased his responsibil-
ities, by adding another to the long list of laws
which it was his duty to carry into effect.

It would be an extraordinary result, if, be-
cause the person charged by law with a public
duty, is one of the Secretaries, it were less the
duty of the President to see that law, faithfully
executed, than other laws enjoining duties upon
subordinate officers or private citizens. If there
be any difference, it would seem that the obli-
gation is the strongest in relation to the former,
because the neglect is in his presence, and the
remedy at hand.

It cannot be doubted that it was the legal du-
ty of the Secretary of the Treasury to order
and direct the deposits of the public money to be
made elsewhere than in the Bank of the
United States, whenever sufficient reasons existed
for making the change.

If, in such a case, he neglected or refused to act, he would neglect
or refuse to execute the law. What would
then be the sworn duty of the President?
Could he say that the constitution did not bind
him to see the law faithfully executed, because it
was one of his Secretaries and not himself upon
whom the service was especially imposed?
Might he not be asked whether there was any
such limitation to his obligations prescribed in
the Constitution? Whether he is equally
bound to take care that the laws be faithfully
executed, whether they impose duties on the
highest officer of State, or the lowest subordi-
nate in any of the Departments? Might he not
be told, that it was for the sole purpose of caus-
ing all executive officers, from the highest to the
lowest, faithfully to perform the services re-
quired of them by law—that the People of the
United States have made him their Chief Magis-
trate, and the constitution has clothed him with
the entire Executive power of this Government?

The principles implied in these questions appear
too plain to need elucidation.
But here, also we have a contemporaneous
construction of the act, showing that it was not
understood as in any way changing the relations
between the President and Secretary of the
Treasury, or as placing the latter out of the
Executive control, even in relation to the depos-
ites of the public money. Nor on this point
are we left to any unequivocal testimony. The
documents of the Treasury Department show
that the Secretary of the Treasury did apply to
the President, and obtain his sanction and ap-
probation to the original transfer of the public
deposits to the present Bank of the United
States, and did carry the measure into effect in
obedience to his decision. They also show
that transfers of the public deposits from the
Branches of the United States to State Banks,
at Chillicothe, Cincinnati, and Louisville, in
1819, were made with the approbation of the
President, and by his authority. They show,
that upon all important questions appertaining
to his Department, whether they related to the
public deposits or other matters, it was the
constant practice of the Secretary of the Treas-
ury to obtain for his acts the sanction and ap-
proval of the President. These acts, and the
principles on which they were founded, were
known to all the departments of the Govern-
ment, to Congress, and the country; and until
very recently, appear never to have been called
in question.

Thus was it settled by the constitution, the
laws, and the whole practice of the Govern-
ment that the entire Executive power is vested
in the President of the United States; that as
incident to that power, the right of appointing
and removing those officers who are to aid him
in the execution of the laws, with such restric-
tions only as the constitution prescribes, is vested
in the President; that the Secretary of the
Treasury is one of those officers, that the cus-
tody of the public property and money has al-
ways been exercised through the Secretary of
the Treasury and subordinates; that in the
performance of these duties he is subject to the
supervision and control of the President, and in
all important measures having relation to them,
consults the Chief Magistrate, and obtains his
approval and sanction; that the law establish-
ing the Bank did not, as it could not, change
the relation between the President and Secre-
tary—did not release the former from his obli-
gation to see the law faithfully executed, nor the
latter from the President's supervision and con-
trol; that afterwards, and before, the Secre-
tary did in fact consult, and obtain the sanction
of the President, to transfers and removals of
the public deposits, and that all departments
of the government, and the nation itself, approved
or acquiesced in these acts and principles, as
in strict conformity with our constitution and
laws.

During the last year, the approaching ter-
mination, according to the provisions of its char-

ter, and the solemn decision of the American
People, of the Bank of the United States, made
it expedient, and its exposed abuses and cor-
ruptions, made it, in my opinion, the duty of the
Secretary of the Treasury to place the moneys
of the United States in other depositories.—
The Secretary did not concur in that opinion,
and declined giving the necessary order and
direction. So glaring were the abuses and
corruptions of the Bank, so evident its fixed
purpose to persevere in them, and so palpable
its designs, by its money and power, to control
the Government and change its character, that
I deemed it the imperative duty of the Execu-
tive authority, by the exertion of every power
confided to it by the constitution and laws, to
check its career, and lessen its ability to do
mischief, even in the painful alternative of dis-
missing the Head of one of the Departments.
At the time the removal was made, other causes
sufficient to justify it existed; but if they had
not, the Secretary would have been dismissed
for this cause only.

His place I supplied by one whose opinions
were well known to me, and whose frank ex-
pression of them in another situation, and whose
generous sacrifices of interest and feeling,
when unexpectedly called to the station he now
occupies, ought forever to have shielded his
motives from suspicion and his character from
reproach.

In accordance with the opinions long
before expressed by him, he proceeded,
with my sanction, to make arrangements for de-
positing the moneys of the United States in oth-
er safe institutions.

The resolution of the Senate, as originally
framed, and as passed, if it refers to these acts,
pre-supposes a right in that body to interfere
with this exercise of Executive power. If the
principle be once admitted, it is not difficult to
perceive where it may end. If, by a mere de-
nunciation like this resolution, the President
should ever be induced to act, in a manner of
official duty, contrary to the honest convictions
of his own mind, in compliance with the wishes
of the Senate, the constitutional independence
of the Executive Department would be as ef-
fectually destroyed, and its power as effectually
transferred to the Senate, as if that end had
been accomplished by an amendment of the
constitution. But if the Senate have a right to
interfere with the Executive powers, they have
also the right to make that interference effective,
and if the assertion of the power implied in the
resolution be silently acquiesced in, we may
reasonably apprehend that it will be followed, at
some future day, by an attempt at actual en-
forcement. The Senate may refuse, except
on the condition that he will surrender his opin-
ions to theirs, and obey their will, to perform
their own constitutional functions; to pass the
necessary laws: to sanction appropriations pro-
posed by the House of Representatives, and to
confirm proper nominations made by the
President. It has already been maintained
(and it is not conceivable that the resolution
of the Senate can be based on any other prin-
ciple) that the Secretary of the Treasury is the
officer of Congress, and independent of the
President: that the President has no right to
control him, and consequently none to remove
him. With the same propriety, and on similar
grounds, may the Secretary of State, the Sec-
retaries of War and the Navy, and the Post-
master General, each in succession, be declar-
ed independent of the President, and the sub-
ordinates of Congress, and removable only with
the concurrence of the Senate. Followed to
its consequences, this principle will be found ef-
fectually to destroy one co-ordinate Depart-
ment of the Government, to concentrate in the
hands of the Senate the whole Executive power,
and leave the President as powerless as he
would be—useless—the shadow of authority after
the substance had departed.

The time and occasion which have called
forth the resolution of the Senate, seem to im-
pose upon me an additional obligation not to
pass it over in silence. Nearly forty five years
had the President exercised, without a question
as to his rightful authority, those powers, for
the recent assumption of which he is now de-
nounced. The vicissitudes of peace and war
had attended our Government; violent parties,
watchful to take the advantage of any seeming
usurpation on the part of the Executive, had
forced resignations, in every sense tantamount
to removals, had been made of the Secretary
and other officers of the Treasury; and yet, in
no one instance is it known, that any man,
whether patriot or partizan, had raised his voice
against it as a violation of the Constitution.—
This expediency and justice of such changes,
in reference to public officers of all grades,
have frequently been the topics of discussion;
but the constitutional right of the President to
appoint, to control, and remove the Head of
the Treasury, as well as all other Departments
seems to have been universally conceded.—
And what is the occasion upon which other
principles have been first officially asserted?
The Bank of the United States, a great mon-
opoly, had attempted to obtain a re-
newal of its charter, by controlling the elections
of the People and the action of the Govern-
ment. The use of its corporate funds and
power in that attempt, was fully disclosed; and
it was made known to the President that the

corporation was putting in train the same course
of measures, with the view of making another
vigorous effort, through an interference in
the elections of the people, to control public
opinion and force the Government to yield to
its demands. This, with its corruption of the
press, its violation of its charter, its exclusion
of the Government Directors from its proceed-
ings, its neglect of duty and arrogant pretensions,
made it, in the opinion of the President, incom-
patible with public interest and the safety of
our public institutions, that it should be longer
employed as the fiscal agent of the Treasury.
A Secretary of the Treasury, appointed in the
cess of the Senate, who had not been con-
firmed by that body, and whom the President
might or might not at his pleasure, nominate to
them, refused to do what his superior in the
Executive Department considered the most im-
perative of his duties, it became in fact, how-
ever innocent in his motives, the protector of
the Bank: And on this occasion it is discovered
for the first time, that those who framed the
constitution misunderstood it; that the first
Congress and all its successors have been under
a delusion; that the practice of near forty five
years, is but a continued usurpation; that the
Secretary of the Treasury is not responsible to
the President; and that to remove him is a vi-
olation of the constitution and laws, for which
the President deserves to stand forever dishon-
ored on the journals of the Senate.

There are also some other circumstances
connected with the discussion and passage of
the resolution, to which I feel it to be, not only
my right, but my duty, to refer. It appears by
the journal of the Senate, that among the twenty-
six Senators who voted for the resolution on its
final passage, and who had supported it in
debate, in its original form, were one of the
Senators from the State of Maine, the two Sen-
ators from New Jersey, and one of the Senators
from Ohio. It also appears by the same jour-
nal, and by the files of the Senate, that the Leg-
islatures of these States had severally expres-
sed their opinions in respect to the Executive
proceedings drawn in question before the Sen-
ate.

It is thus seen that four Senators have de-
clared by their votes that the President, in the
late executive proceedings in relation to the re-
venue, had been guilty of the impeachable of-
fense of "assuming upon himself authority and
power not conferred by the constitution and
laws, but in derogation of both," whilst the Leg-
islatures of their respective States had deliber-
ately approved those very proceedings, as con-
sistent with the constitution; and demanded by
the public good. If these four votes had been
given in accordance with the sentiments of the
Legislatures, as above expressed, there would
have been but twenty four votes out of forty
six for censuring the President and the unpre-
cedented record of his conviction could not
have been placed upon the journals of the Sen-
ate.

In thus referring to the resolutions and in-
structions of the Legislatures, I disclaim and
repudiate all authority and design to interfere
with the responsibility due from members of
the Senate to their own consciences, their con-
stituents and their country. The facts now
stated belong to the history of these proceed-
ings, and are important to the just develop-
ment of the principles and interests involved in
them, as well as to the proper vindication of the
Executive Department; and with that view,
and that view only, are they here made the to-
pic of remark.

The dangerous tendency of the doctrine
which denies to the President the power of su-
pervising, directing and removing the Secre-
tary of the Treasury, in like manner with the other
Executive officers, would soon be manifest in
practice, were the doctrine to be established.
The President is the direct representative of
the American People, but the Secretaries are
not. If the Secretary of the Treasury be in-
dependent of the President in the Execution of
the laws, then is there no direct responsibility
to the People in that important branch of this
Government, to which is committed the care of
the national finances. And it is in the power
of the Bank of the United States or any oth-
er corporation, body of men, or individuals, if
a Secretary shall be found to accord with them
in opinion or can be induced in practice to pro-
mote their views, and control, through him, the
whole action of the Government, (so far as it is
exercised by his Department) in defiance of the
Chief Magistrate elected by the People and
responsible to them.

But the evil tendency of the particular doc-
trine adverted to, though sufficiently serious,
would be as nothing in comparison with the
pernicious consequences which would inevita-
bly flow from the approbation and allowance
by the People, and the practice by the Senate,
of the unconstitutional power of arraigning and
censuring the official conduct of the Executive,
in the manner recently pursued.—Such pro-
ceedings are eminently calculated to unsettle the
foundations of the Government; to disturb the
harmonious action of its different Departments,
and to break down the checks and balances by
which the wisdom of its framers sought to en-
sure its stability and usefulness.

The honest differences of opinion which oc-

casionally exist between the Senate and the
President, in regard to matters in which both
are obliged to participate are sufficiently em-
barrassing. But if the course recently adopt-
ed by the Senate shall hereafter be frequently
pursued, it is not only obvious that the harmo-
ny of the relations between the President and
the Senate will be destroyed, but that other and
graver effects will ultimately ensue. If the
censures of the Senate be submitted to by the
President, the confidence of the people in his
ability and virtue, and the character and use-
fulness of his administration will soon be at an
end, and the real power of Government will
fall into the hands of a body, holding their offi-
ces for long terms, not elected by the People,
and not to them directly responsible. If, on
the other hand, the illegal censures of the Sen-
ate should be resisted by the President, collis-
ions and angry controversies might ensue,
discreditable in their progress, and in the end
compelling the People to adopt the conclusion,
either that their Chief Magistrate was unwor-
thy of their respect, or that the Senate was
chargeable with calumny and injustice. Either
these results would impair public confidence
in the perfection of the system, and lead to serious
alterations of its frame work, or to the
practical abandonment of some of its provisions.

The influence of such proceedings on the
other Departments of the Government, and more
especially on the States, could not fail to be ex-
tensively pernicious. When the Judges in the
last resort of official misconduct, themselves over-
leap the bounds of their authority, as pre-
scribed by the Constitution, what general dis-
regard of its provisions might not their example
be expected to produce? And who does not
perceive that such contempt of the Federal
Constitution, by one of its most important de-
partments, would hold out the strongest tempta-
tion to resistance on the part of the State Sov-
ereignties, whenever they shall suppose their
rights to have been invaded? Thus all the in-
dependent departments of the Government,
and the States which compose our confederated
Union, instead of attending to their appropriate
duties and leaving those who may offend, to be
reclaimed or punished in the manner pointed
out in the Constitution, would fall to mutual
recrimination, and give to the people confusion
and anarchy, instead of order and law; until at
length some form of aristocratic power would
be established on the ruins of the constitution,
or the States be broken into separate commu-
nities.

Far be it from me to charge or to insinuate,
that the present Senate of the United States,
intend, in the most distant way, to encourage
such a result. It is not of the motives or designs
but only of the tendency of their acts, that it is
my duty to speak. It is, if possible, to make
Senators themselves sensible of the dangers
which lurks under the precedent set in their
resolution; and at any rate to perform my duty
as the responsible Head of one the coequal De-
partments of the Government, that I have been
compelled to point out the consequences to
which the discussion and passage of the resolu-
tion may lead, if the tendency of the measure
be not checked in its inception.

It is due to the high trust with which I have
been charged; to those who may be called to
succeed me in it; to the Representatives of the
people, whose constitutional prerogative has been
unlawfully assumed; to the People and to the
States; and to the constitution they have estab-
lished; that I should not permit its provisions
to be broken down by such an attack on the
Executive Department, without at least some
effort "to preserve, protect, and defend" them.
With this view, and for the reasons which have
been stated, I do hereby solemnly protest
against the aforementioned proceedings of the
Senate, as unauthorized by the constitution;—
contrary to its spirit and to several of its express
provisions; subversive of that distribution of the
powers of government which it has ordained
and established; destructive of the checks and
safeguards by which those powers were intend-
ed, on the one hand, to be controlled, and on
the other, to be protected; and calculated by
their immediate and collateral effects, by their
character and tendency, to concentrate in the
hands of a body not directly amenable to the
people, a degree of influence and power dan-
gerous to their liberties, and fatal to the con-
stitution of their choice.

The resolution of the Senate contains an im-
putation upon my private as well as upon my
public character; and as it must stand forever
on their journals, I cannot close this substitute
for that defence which I have not been allowed
to present in the ordinary form, without re-
marking, that I have lived in vain if it be ne-
cessary to enter into a formal vindication of my
character and purposes from such an imputa-
tion. In vain did I bear upon my person, en-
during memorials of that contest in which A-
merican liberty was purchased—in vain have I
since periled property, fame, and life, in de-
fence of the rights and privileges so dearly
bought—in vain am I now, without a personal
aspiration, or the hope of individual advantage,
encountering responsibilities and dangers, from
which, by mere inactivity in relation to a single
point, I might have been exempt, if any serious
doubt can be entertained as to the purity of my

purposes and motives. If I had been ambitious, I should have sought an alliance with that powerful institution, which even now aspires to no divided empire. If I had been venal, I should have sold myself to its designs—had I preferred personal comfort and official ease to the performance of my arduous duty, I should have ceased to molest it. In the history of conquerors and usurpers, never, in the fire of youth, nor in the vigor of manhood, could I find an attraction to lure me from the path of duty; and now, I shall scarcely find an inducement to commence their career of ambition, when grey hairs and a decaying frame, instead of inviting toil and battle, call me to the contemplation of other worlds, where conquerors cease to be honored, and usurpers expiate their crimes. The only ambition I can feel is to acquit myself to Him to whom I must render an account of my stewardship, to serve my fellow men, and live respected and honored in the history of my country. No; the ambition which leads me on, is an anxious desire and a fixed determination, to return to the people, unimpaired, the sacred trust they have confided to my charge—to heal the wounds of the constitution and preserve it from further violation; to persuade my countrymen, as far as I may, that this is not a splendid Government, supported by powerful monopolies and aristocratical establishments, that they will find happiness, or their liberties protection; but in a plain system, void of pomp—protecting all, and granting favors to none—dispensing its blessings like the dews of Heaven, unseen and unfeeling, save in the freshness and beauty they contribute to produce. It is such a Government that the genius of our People requires—such one only under which our States may remain for ages to come, united, prosperous and free. If the Almighty Being who has hitherto sustained and protected me, will but vouchsafe to make my feeble powers instrumental to such a result, I shall anticipate with pleasure the place assigned me in the history of my country, and die contented with the belief, that I have contributed, in some small degree, to increase the value and protect the duration of American Liberty.

To the end that the resolution of the Senate may not be hereafter drawn into precedent, with the authority of silent acquiescence on the part of the Executive Department; and to the end, also, that my motives and views in the Executive proceedings denounced in that resolution, may be known to my fellow citizens, to the world, and to all posterity, I respectfully request that this Message and Protest may be entered at length on the Journals of the Senate.

ANDREW JACKSON.

April 15th, 1834.

The protest having been read—
Mr. Poindexter moved that it be not received.

Upon this motion a debate took place, which lasted till half past 4 o'clock, in which Messrs. Poindexter, Sprague, Frelinghuysen, Benson, Southard, King of Alabama, and Leigh, participated.

Without the decision being taken, and without his yielding the floor, on motion of Mr. Leigh,
The Senate adjourned.

In the SENATE, on Monday, the following Message was received from the President of the United States, by his Private Secretary:

To the Senate of the United States:
Having reason to believe that certain passages contained in my Message and Protest, transmitted to the Senate on the 17th instant, may be misunderstood, I think it proper to state that it was not my intention to deny, in the said Message, the power and right of the Legislative Department to provide by law for the custody, safe-keeping, and disposition of the public money and property of the United States.

Although I am well satisfied that such a construction is not warranted by anything contained in that Message, yet aware, from experience that detached passages of an argumentative document, when disconnected from their context, and considered without reference to previous limitations, and the particular positions they were intended to refute or establish, may be made to bear a construction varying altogether from the sentiments really entertained and intended to be expressed; and deeply solicitous that my views on this point, should not either now, or hereafter, be misapprehended, I have deemed it due to the gravity of the subject, to the great interests it involves, and to the Senate, as well as to myself, to embrace the earliest opportunity to make this communication.

I admit, without reserve, as I have before done, the constitutional power of the Legislature to provide by law the place or places in which the public money or other public property is to be deposited; and to make such regulations concerning its custody, removal, or disposition, as they may think proper to enact. Nor do I claim for the Executive any right to the possession or disposition of the public property or treasure, or any authority to interfere with the same, except when such possession, disposition, or authority is given to him by law; nor do I claim the right in any manner to supervise or interfere with the person intrusted with such property or treasure, unless he be an officer whose appointment under the Constitution and laws, is devolved upon the President alone, or in conjunction with the Senate, and for whose conduct he is constitutionally responsible.

As the Message and Protest referred to may appear on the Journal of the Senate, and remain among the recorded documents of the nation, I am unwilling that opinions should be imputed to me, even through misconception, which are not contained in it; and more particularly

particularly am I solicitous, that I may not be supposed to claim for myself, or my successors, any power or authority not clearly granted by the Constitution and laws, to the President. I have therefore, respectfully to request that this communication may be considered a part of the Message, and that it may be entered thereon with the Journals of the Senate.

ANDREW JACKSON.

April 21, 1834.

Mr. Poindexter moved that this Message also not be received.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

THE PROTEST.

We lay before our readers the very interesting State Paper which the President of the United States has addressed to the Senate. As almost all our space is occupied with the Document itself, the proceedings of Congress, and the election returns, which are now all the order of the day, we must content ourselves with submitting a very rapid sketch of the opinions we have formed of its character and contents. We leave it to a more favorable opportunity to fill up this hasty outline.

We are free to confess, that we would rather not have seen so long and elaborate a paper emanating at this time from the administration. Able and eloquent as it is in its composition, it is impossible to frame any such document, without throwing into it much that is debatable, much that is susceptible of misconception, and more of misrepresentation. Party ingenuity will pervert some of its doctrines. Some weak point might possibly be found in so wide a compass. The enemies of the administration will attack even its strongest positions, in order to make a diversion. And let us add, that at this time particularly, when we have so gigantic a monster to encounter as the Bank of the United States—when its allies are swarming around us; when ambitious men are lending all their talents to increase the public commotion, availing themselves of the general panic to promote their own elevation, and lashing up the tempest, in order that they may "ride in the whirlwind and direct the storm"—it was peculiarly desirable for the friends of the Constitution to unite together, to march on, shoulder to shoulder, against the common enemy, instead of debating abstract propositions, and answering the general objections of their opponents.

But the document has gone forth. Let us then freely and frankly examine it.

We make no exception to the President's attempt to clear himself from the charges of the Senate. They have tried and condemned him—upon general grounds, without any specification of the facts, and without any hearing. They assume to themselves the power of impeachment, while it belongs to the House of Representatives, and prejudice him in the very case, in which they might be called upon to appear as the ultimate judges of his conduct. They charge him with assuming a power not conferred by the Constitution and laws, without saying what law he has violated, or what clause of the Constitution he has disturbed!

If it be asked, when it was known that a President of the United States had ever before protested against the acts of the Senate, it may be answered when was it known before that the Senate had passed so harsh a resolution against the President? When was it known before that the Senate has charged him in round and general terms with having violated the constitution? When was it known before, that party spirit ran so high, and avarice and ambition so strongly concentrated their energies to increase it? When before was a Senate so constituted as this one? When did it contain so many political aspirants, so anxious to increase the public agitation, so determined to attack and pull down an administration—so reckless in its means; so desperate in its designs? When was the majority of the Senate of the United States ever known to be made up of such materials—so discordant in their general views, yet so united in one common object of assailing the Executive? And when was it known that five of the majority, without whom, in fact, that majority could not exist at all, misrepresented their constituents, contemned their positive instructions, and strip themselves of much of that dignity which attaches itself to that body; and of all that importance which they derive from reflecting the sentiments of the sovereign States which they were constituted to represent? When, in fact, was this body impelled to pass a resolution so harsh in its denunciations, so accusatory in its character, so fraught with the moral power of an impeachment, as the one which has called forth this Protest from the President of the United States?

Their resolution, too, was not a joint, but a separate one. It was not sent to the House of Representatives; because, in the first place, it would have been rejected by that House; and in the second place, in case they had concurred in it, it would necessarily have been sent, (under the 7th sect. 1st art. of the constitution,) to the President himself, and thus have given him a direct opportunity of answering the charge of usurpation which it conveyed.

We confess, therefore, that we are not at all astonished at the Protest which he has addressed to them. He has regarded their resolution as an attack upon his constitutional functions, and he has come forward, in temperate and respectful terms, to reply to their accusation—and to justify his conduct. They have attacked him with unprecedented violence; and he has come forward to defend himself, in a calm and dignified manner. After having transcended the spirit of the constitution; assumed to themselves the power of impeachment, and inflicted a part of its punishment upon the character of the accused, can the Senate complain of the Protest they have received? If

they have violated the constitution, has he not a right to protest? If they accused, is he not even bound to defend? If they attack a coordinate branch of the Government, has it not a right respectfully to reply? So far, then, all seems to us unquestionably fair and right.

The motive of the reply then appears to us to be perfectly proper. In its manner it is decorous and respectful. The topics which it selects, too, are powerfully handled. But there is one passage in it which the opposition have seized upon in the harshest manner, and which is entitled to particular notice. It relates to the custody of public money. Now, we admit at once that Congress has the right to place the public funds, not only in whatsoever places they may please, but in whatever hands they may please. We contend that the custody and control of the moneys of the United States, not appropriated by law, are, by the constitution, placed under the order and direction of the Congress of the United States—that they may intrust its custody to "other agency than that of the Executive Department," and that they "may take out of the hands of the Executive Department" the custody of it, "without an assumption of Executive power."

But we can scarcely suppose it possible that General Jackson means to deny this position. In one part of his message, we find him admitting that the custody of the public property is subject to "such regulations as may be prescribed by legislative authority"—in another part, that, "the legislative power may undoubtedly bind him and the President, by any laws they may think proper to enact; they may prescribe in what place particular portions of the public money shall be kept, and for what reason it shall be removed, as they may direct that supplies for the army or navy shall be kept in particular stores, and it will be the duty of the President to see that the law is faithfully executed." We cannot, therefore, suppose, what ever may be the hasty phraseology of other parts of the Protest, that he intended to claim a general control over the public purse. We must presume that the passage properly and fairly interpreted, was intended to admit, without qualification, that Congress have the right to make any laws on the subject, for its security and safe keeping—that the President only claims the right of interfering or superintending it, when it has been once confided to an Executive officer, for whose general conduct he is, as the Head of the Executive Department, amenable.

But we are free to confess, that no possible doubt should be permitted to exist upon this great principle—that there are expressions which ought to be explained by the President himself—and we are prepared to say, in the face of People, that if he does not disclaim the meaning which has been ascribed to them, we most solemnly protest against this meaning. We solemnly disclaim the dangerous and extravagant doctrine which it would involve. We say again, we for one distinctly maintain the great principle, that Congress has the right to place it in the hands of persons, who are beyond the Executive control—that if the legislative power gives it to Executive officers, which he is authorized to nominate and superintend, he then can control them—but if to others, he cannot. And surely this must have been the meaning, and no other, which was intended to be conveyed. This can be the only justifiable conclusion, it appears to us, of which it is susceptible—and we would almost undertake to assert that if Andrew Jackson himself were appealed to, he would not hesitate to say so.

But we repeat, that no doubt should rest upon this matter. We think with Patton, and Gilmer, it is due to the great principles of the constitution, that every possible doubt should be cleared up upon this point.

In speaking so strongly upon this subject, we are actuated by a strong regard for the vital principle which we maintain. We are for supporting the Executive in all his constitutional rights—but we are against extending his power one inch beyond them. The Executive of this Republic is already strong enough—in some cases too strong—and we should deem it peculiarly unfortunate, if a bad precedent should be set by so popular and respected a Chief Magistrate as Andrew Jackson. Bold and bad men may come after him, who may abuse his example.

We should regard it as one of the greatest misfortunes which could happen to us, if the confidence of his countrymen were shaken in the democratic principles of Andrew Jackson. He is nobly contending against an Institution, which is contrary to our Constitution, and fatal to our Liberties. The Bank is attempting to break him down—ambitious men are joining in the effect. Wavering politicians are willing to abandon their opposition to the Bank—to re-charter, or prolong it—and to prolong its charter is to perpetuate it—provided the public distress becomes more urgent, and public opinion becomes more accommodating to their own wishes. Let us not deceive ourselves! The Signs of the Times are alarming to the true friends of the Constitution. The question is not yet settled. It is still Bank or no Bank! The Bank hopes yet to be rechartered. Its friends are working for it in the most ingenious and effective manner. Webster openly proposes to re-charter it for six years—Calloun for twelve—Leigh has so many "awful alternatives" flitting before his imagination, that he may be set down as a quasi Bank man. When this formidable Institution, this fourth Estate of the Constitution, comes to put its screws closer upon us, then we shall have all the wavering politicians crying out, if they dare, for re-charter or for prolongation, just as they have been crying out for restoration of the Deposites—and the tug will come on probably at the

next session, certainly at the next Congress. With these impressions deeply riveted upon our understandings, we feel more than ever the necessity of preserving the moral influence of General Jackson—as the strongest antagonist we have against the Bank—as the right arm, which is to break down that monstrous Institution. Thinking thus, we have thus acted. We have stood by him, and will stand by him, in his patriotic attempt "to heal the wounds of the Constitution, and to preserve it from further violation."

One word more upon the Bank!—The choice lies between the National Bank and the State Banks, as the fiscal agents of the Government. We prefer the latter, because they are constitutional—because they are less powerful, less dangerous to our liberties, under the control of the States, and can be sooner put down, than one great mammoth Bank, which spreads its arms through every portion of the Union, and extends its stupendous power over the markets and politics of the country. The quasi friends of this Bank, however, contend, that it is safer to trust it, than to give the Executive an uncontrolled power over an affiliated system of State Banks. But we demand, why should it be uncontrolled? Why cannot Congress throw around them as many guards as possible to shield them from Executive abuses? We insisted upon this proposition in our last two papers, and we repeat it with additional emphasis. Why should not the State Legislatures exert the same surveillance? Why should not Congress itself designate the State Banks where the public funds should be deposited—leaving it to the Secretary of the Treasury to remove them only in case of their proving unsafe, and compelling him to assign his reasons for so doing, to the next Congress? Tell us not, that such restrictions may not, at least, be fairly tried. And moreover, tell us not, that any man is seriously opposed to the U. States Bank, who will not first assist in anxiously devising proper means to shield the State Banks from the discretionary powers of the Executive.

A closing word as to the Protest itself!—The conclusion is beautiful and irresistible. What motive can this distinguished man have to usurp the powers, with which he is charged by the opposition? How can he desire to grasp into his own hands the custody of the public Treasury? Can he desire it? Could he possibly mean such a thing? We are perfectly satisfied that he does not. With all his ambition perfectly satiated by the gratitude of his country—with the highest honor in the world in his hands—in the wane of his life—desiring to exchange the turmoils of office for the tranquillity of the Hermitage—eager to see the close of his Administration, instead of aspiring to its prolongation—with not one enlightened and patriotic man in the whole country, who is inclined to support him for a third term—why should he desire to extend the authority of the Executive, and to snatch at powers beyond the reach of the Constitution?

But look, on the other hand, at the motives which would impel the opposition to blacken his character, misrepresent his doctrines, and misconstrue the paper before us.—Consider the strong interest which the Bankmen have in destroying the moral force of the man—and from the violent expressions that have been uttered, we may almost add, its very life. Never was any thing more truly or forcibly said, than was said by Mr. Benton, at the close of his speech on Thursday last:

"It was vain to say there could be no object, at this time, in annihilating the political influence of President Jackson, and killing him off as a public man, with a Senatorial conviction for violating the laws and constitution of the country. Such an assertion, if ventured upon by any one, would stand contradicted by facts, of which Europe and America are witnesses. Does he not stand between the country and the Bank? Is he not proclaimed the sole obstacle to the re-charter of the Bank: and in his recharter, is there not wrapped up the destinies of a political party, now panting for power? Remove this sole obstacle—annihilate its influence—kill off President Jackson with a sentence of condemnation for a high crime and misdemeanor, and the charter of the Bank will be renewed, and in its renewal, a political party, now thundering at the gates of the Capitol, will leap into power. Here then is an OBJECT for desiring the extinction of the political influence of President Jackson! An object large enough to be seen by all America! and attractive enough to enlist the combined interest of a GREAT MONEYED POWER, and of a GREAT POLITICAL PARTY."

If there are any old fashioned republicans in the ranks of the Bank Party, we would ask them to reflect upon the following opinions as expressed by several of the most prominent Bank men and Bank presses. Do not these extracts prove that the Bank party are now advocating the same principles which the federal party did in the days of Jefferson, and that they have changed nothing but their names? It is well sometimes to look back upon former political landmarks, and we believe that every one, who will now do it candidly and faithfully, will be convinced that there is no essential difference between the Tories of 1776, the federalists of 1800, the federal republicans of 1812, the national republicans of 1828, and the wigs of 1834.

EXTRACTS.

By Mr. B. W. Leigh, an U. S. Senator, & champion of the Bank.

"I ask gentlemen to say whether they believe that those who are obliged to depend on their daily labor for subsistence, can or ever do

enter into political affairs? They never do—never will—never can!"

"What real share so far as mind is concerned, does any man suppose the peasantry of the West—that peasantry which it must have when the country is as completely filled up with day laborers as ours is of slaves—can or will take in affairs of state?"

By Daniel Webster, an United States Senator from Massachusetts—and the Bank Advocate.

"Property should be the basis of representation." "Take care of the rich, and the rich will take care of the poor."

By Robert Walsh, [11th April,] National Bank Gazette Editor.

"No one can doubt that the Anti-Jackson party is much the largest among those citizens who possess the right of suffrage; and that this party preponderates greatly in political intelligence and substance, whether in property or personal reputation."

By J. W. Webb of the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer, and of famous notoriety.

"Nine tenths of those who are worth a dollar, shut their stores and voted the Bank Ticket."

By Gales and Seaton of the National Intelligencer, the Bank paper, bona fide, and organ of the Bank party.

"Men who have to labor from 10 to 12 hours in the day, know little and care little about the Bank question provided they get their wages."

From the Boston Courier, the editor of which is a personal and political friend of Daniel Webster. April 4, 1834.

Unprincipled politicians will ever have the advantage, when universal suffrage prevails—and we must be ruled by the mob in large cities. For every numerous population must have its hewers of wood, and drawers of water, and unfortunately they for centuries to come must be mere moral helots.

What a glorious triumph for despotic principles—what shameful result of our hasty trial of universal suffrage! The election in the city New York, on which depends the character, perhaps of our national administration, managed by mere party intrigue, influenced by fraud, and absolutely controlled by a BRUTAL AND FANATIC HORDE OF WILD IRISH, enrolled among the native born citizens.

No dependence can be placed on the result; for an intelligent, peaceful, and orderly majority, are bullied and beaten by an ignorant, infuriate and unprincipled minority.

The sooner New England cuts herself off from the corrupting body politic the better.—Look at the majority of the population of this State—look at the people of Pennsylvania—consider the state of the people in the valley of Mississippi—bear in mind that they are not advancing in intelligence, and tell me whether it behoves the intelligent and virtuous freemen of New England, to be no longer a member—dependent member of a body politic so hopelessly corrupt.

The Richmond Whig—a revolutionary bank paper says—

"Are not the mass of mankind equally base, and degenerated in all ages? Let us look at our own native land!"

The old federal, but new whig, New Jersey State Gazette, of April 19th says—

"The facilities afforded to foreigners to mingle in government concerns, through the right of suffrages is another great error in which our political concerns have been involved."

Those who are disposed to have the privileges of the Government exclusively enjoyed by a favored few, will support the U. S. Bank, the Stock in which is principally owned by a few British and American aristocrats, who are now by the power of the Bank, cramping the energies of the country, for the purpose of forcing from Congress a renewal of its charter. But those who are willing that the producing classes of society, the farmer, the mechanic, the laborer, should all participate in the benefits flowing from a free government, will join the administration in its operations to this great moneyed monopoly.

Another specimen of "all the decency."—The panic making Senator, Mr. Webster, and Mr. Binney, of the House of Representatives, gave us another specimen of their respect for public opinion, and their zeal for the preservation of the morals of the community, by revolutionary stump speeches, to their Baltimore partisans, on Sunday afternoon! We did not anticipate such an example from "the land of steady habits." But the conduct of the Representative from "the City of Brotherly Love," was yet more surprising and shocking. This worthy Bank attorney is reported to have said, that the "present state of affairs of the nation must be changed; peaceable if possible, but, if necessary, BY FORCE." That is to say—if the President, chosen by the People, and their immediate Representatives are not prepared to submit to the dictation of a monied corporation, and its hiring political faction and sub faction, then they are to be coerced at the point of hired bayonets! Strange language this for those who claim all the regard for the supremacy of laws! Strange mode of employing a day hallowed by the God of Peace!—[Balt. Rep.]

Principles of the modern Whigs.—Daniel Webster is one of the leaders of the self-named Whig party. The votes of this self same Daniel Webster are to be found recorded against all bills for raising men or money to carry on the last War with Great Britain! The people will learn from this the essential qualifications for a modern Whig!

OXFORD

PARIS,

The subscriber having

TAVIUS KIRO in this paper, ed by him as sole proprietor, is an anxious endeavor to support and encourage the maintenance of who

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GEORGE

Paris, May 6, 1834.

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OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, MAY 13, 1834.

The subscriber having purchased the interest of OCTAVIUS KING in this paper, it will hereafter be conducted by him as sole proprietor. While on his part he promises an anxious endeavor to make the paper deserving of the support and encouragement of the people of this county, he trusts that his exertions will be aided by the public, and more especially by the Democratic party for the maintenance of whose principles it was established. The character and political principles of the paper will remain unchanged.

All persons indebted for Advertising or for the paper are informed that payment is to be made to the subscriber to whom the accounts have been transferred.

GEORGE W. MILLETT.

Paris, May 6, 1834.

We present in this paper the conclusion of the protest. As so many contradictory opinions prevail respecting this document, and it has been the subject of so much misrepresentation and abuse, we recommend to our readers a careful perusal of it. The opposition are by no means agreed among themselves as to the light in which it ought to be viewed. A portion of them denounce it as containing despotism and anti-republican doctrines, and in proof of these positions they present to their readers garbled extracts and detached sentences. These persons betray the falsehoods of their own assertions, and their disbelief in the charges uttered by themselves when they refuse to put the Protest upon the Journals of the Senate or to publish it entire in their papers, that their readers may judge for themselves of the doctrines it contains. Another class of the opposition adopt a more plausible objection, which is entirely consistent with the course they pursue in refusing to give publicity to the objectionable paper. They say that it is an artful appeal to the people, calculated to enlist their passions and prejudices in favor of the present administration, and some of them are candid enough to admit that it will attain its object. It has even been the practice with Hartford Convention federalists or "whigs," if they prefer the name, to deprecate the intelligence of the people and to sneer at them as unfit to understand or intermeddle with the affairs of government. Does a democrat appeal to the people, and address himself to their understandings, he is called a demagogue. For this six or eight years past the story has been constantly dinned in our ears that the wealthy and well born part of the country are opposed to Gen. Jackson and his measures. We admit that the aristocracy are and ever have been against us. We rely for our support upon the laboring class of the community, who have an interest in maintaining equal rights and privileges. If none but the rich could vote we have no doubt but that Mr. Clay would have been president before this. But so long as the common people understand their rights and maintain them, the opposition can never come into power. Their rise would be the depression of the people. Their own orators and editors would deprive them of all support and sympathy from the people. They cannot conceal the contempt which they entertain for the laboring class of the community, and yet they are angry that they will not support them.

This opposition are ridiculing the idea of a Senator's being influenced by the instructions of his constituents. This is one of the new "whig" principles. Are Senators chosen to represent the States to which they belong, or merely to represent themselves? The opposition say that he is beyond the reach of the people and has a right to act as he pleases, regardless of the wishes of the State to which he belongs. The reason for this independence is that if he were amenable to the people he would be obliged to conform to their wishes or resign. Yet these men talk of being friends to the people and the constitution. They are opposed to irresponsible power, unless it be placed in their hands. Then it becomes noble independence. Out upon such hypocrisies. If you dare not trust the people, say so. Boldly avow the maxims upon which you proceed. Deny the fitness of the people for self government. Openly maintain and assert the divine right of wealth and learning to power and of force. Denounce the right of universal suffrage as leading to anarchy, and the people will understand you. Then you may claim the praise of being open and candid in your political course, and your success will depend upon the estimation in which these principles are held by the community.

CONGRESS. We perceive no prospect of an immediate adjournment of this body, or that the necessary business of the Session will be brought to a speedy close. All public and private business appears to be absorbed in the affairs of the U. S. Bank. In its struggle for power it disregards the wishes and welfare of the country, and would rather sacrifice them than fail of carrying its point. At the last accounts the appropriation bill had not passed the House, and the opposition appear to be determined to protract the session to the utmost. The panic has in a measure gone by, and we hope that in despite of success the Bank party will submit to the voice of the people.

Who are the present administration, and how did they come into power? Judging from the denunciations of the opposition, one would be led to suppose that they had usurped their places, or found their way there in opposition to the wishes of the people. After four years experience of the principles and measures of President Jackson, when his character and political sentiments were well understood, he was re-elected by the people, by a triumphant and overwhelming majority, in spite of the combined forces and exertions of the opposition, aided by the immense power of the Bank, which left no means untried which money could purchase, to defeat his election. Has the President since that time, deviated from the principles and maxims of the first four years of his administration? No one dares pretend it. Have the people changed their minds? There is no evidence of it. They elected him for the very purpose he is now exerting himself to accomplish. There may have been individual changes, for these are always taking place, there may be honest differences of opinion as to the policy of particular measures, for this is the necessary consequence of the constitution of our nature and our government, but the confidence of the majority of the people in the wisdom, integrity, and patriotism of the President remains unchanged and unimpaired. Pecuniary embarrassments and distress, occasioned by the machinations of the Bank, may have cooled the zeal of some summer friends, whose principles and patriotism are found in their pockets, but the people who are essentially and truly democratic, remain unchanged. The character of the President extorts the reluctant praise, even of the opposition. It is but a few days since, that Mr. Southard, having accused Gen. Jackson of having stated in his protest, what was false, was most severely rebuked by one of his own political friends in the face

of the whole Senate, and the President declared incapable of such falsehood, by one of his most decided political opponents. We repeat it, the President's intelligence, integrity and patriotism are acknowledged even by the opposition. Are his cabinet unworthy of, or unfit for the places which they hold? No man who has a character to lose will venture to make the assertion. A short time since, Mr. Lincoln, late Gov. of Mass. now a Representative in Congress, attacked the Secretary of State and was most severely rebuked and directly contradicted by several of his own party. There cannot be found even among the hirelings of the opposition, men reckless enough to attack Cass or Woodbury. The honesty and integrity of the Postmaster General has been repeatedly and emphatically admitted by various members of the opposition in a recent debate relating to that department. The opposition have attacked Mr. Taney, as their duty to the Bank required them to do, but they have been compelled to respect his private character, and as to the manner in which he has discharged the duties of his office, his reasons are before the public, and they will judge of their correctness. Such then being the character and standing of the President and Heads of Departments, whence this clamor about usurpation and a violation of the constitution? Why are we grave by told that notwithstanding the truth of all this, that Amos Kendall rules and directs all the offices of the government—that the President and Secretaries act by his direction. If you ask for proof of this, you are met with the assertion. Thus while the officers of government are honest and upright, all that they do is wrong, because the Bank cannot be re-chartered, nor Henry Clay made President.

The Supreme Court sits in this town next week. There will be a Probate Court the week after at the Probate Office.

FOR THE OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

The Roller is an implement of husbandry very little used or known in the County of Oxford. It is objected to for the reason that it leaves the ground so smooth and level, as to expose it too much to the scorching suns of summer, and except in sandy lands, it presses the earth too hard. I am convinced these objections are founded in sheer ignorance, and that the roller ought to rank among the first tools of agriculture. If the advantage of a smooth surface for the scythe were the only one, it well repays the farmer his trouble. It insures the vegetation of nearly all his seed, both grain and grass, even if the sowing be followed by a drought. This is of no small importance to the farmer, who does not sow his grass seeds in chaff. It is an opinion long established by that class, that clean seed never vegetates after the year it is sown. Much of the seed, not pressed into the earth by the roller, remains uncovered to perish by the power and heat of the sun, or to be picked up by fowls. From an experience of several years I am satisfied that the roller does not injure nor diminish the succeeding crops, which are taken off with much more facility from the even, smooth surface thereby produced. As many of our farmers in this County have not on hand two or three sets of old wheels whereby to construct this implement, as recommended frequently in the New-England Farmer, (an excellent weekly by the way, and which ought to be subscribed for by twenty farmers, at least, in every town in the State.) I will take the liberty to recommend the construction of one in this State of pines, on a far more simple and cheap scale. Select a round hollow pine log, two or two and a half feet in diameter, the shell six or eight inches thick, as the maker desires the weight, six feet long—saw it off square at each end, and also through the middle—drop in and tunnel across each end and over the centre of these two hollow trunks, a piece of two-inch-oak plank—in the centre of the planks, bore or make holes, through which pass an axle four inches through, made round from end to end, and a few inches longer than the cylinders for your roller. At the ends of this roller will be fixed the frame by which to draw it. This may consist of merely one cross-bar, about the length of the axle, and confined to two side pieces, two feet long, through the ends of which the axle passes and plays. The drafts for the oxen, or arms for the horse are let into this cross-bar.

OXFORD.

"Ring-necked, piebald Opposition."—The above description of the present opposition, by one of their own number, is true to the life. The principles they profess have more colors than the garments worn by the convicts at most of our penitentiaries. In their line of march, irregular as that of Fallstaff's recruits—an advocate of the Hartford Convention, in ruffles and glasses, succeeded by a Crockett in bear-skins, or a Chilton, in his canonicles—while next in the group comes a volunteer from Philadelphia, last winter, to put down nullification, with General McDuffie in his rear and orator Preston, spouting, on his left wing, in favor of rebellion, and Governor Hamilton's sugar. These are followed by the Panama minister with the Missouri question labelled on his back, and next by the Bank advocates and Tariff heroes, Webster, Clay, with an intermixture of the moral Pointdexter, cautioning Mr. Sargeant not to meddle, at this moment, with Slavery—and Duff Green, denouncing the Tariff as worse than Pharaoh's plagues—and Watkins Leigh, pledged and instructed to vote against the Mammoth Bank—and with the Sunday Mail organ, Mr. Frelinghuysen, preaching to Mr. Webster on the holiness of that sacred day—

White spirits and grey, mingle, mingle.

To close up the rear, Col. Webb brandishes a pistol, eight inches long, with a "malogany stock," and threatens to kill "500 Irishmen," as he once did to destroy General Duff Green. Whiskers and pistols—"bank facilities," and "business transactions!" all urge him on to deeds of noble daring—while the smooth faced Nick furnishes from his breeches pocket, the appropriations necessary for a bloody war,

The old battle of the kegs will sink into insignificance before this modern bank campaign—march on, ye ring-necked and piebald gentry—strike but a blow in this boasted Revolution—move to the charge a single dandy Whig, from any quarter, and the people and the people's President will teach you the supremacy of the laws and of the Constitution. The farmers and mechanics of the land are not so easily duped as you imagine.—[Boston Statesman.

The "what d'ye call 'em party" is all in the wind. Like Don Miguel, however, they will hold on as long as they can forage upon the people. They have changed their name so often, that their followers from day to day, do not know what to call themselves. The only serious difficulty about this is, that they so disgrace every name they assume, that in a short time it becomes worse than obsolete—it becomes odious. But this changeable disposition does not regard the name merely, it enters into all their acts. They shift their ground so often that their poor dupes fall into a great many unlucky blunders—they assign reasons for one thing that were intended to another, so that they are continually at loggerheads. One day the President is to be impeached for removing the Secretary of the Treasury, in steps Mr. Adams and says—"I shall not question the power or the right of the President of the United States to dismiss a Secretary at his discretion, and, if during the recess of the Senate, to appoint another," &c. Another day, the removal of the deposits causes all the distress. Mr. Webster says, the removal of twice that amount could not produce it. One day it is Bank or no Bank, now the Bank is dead, it is Constitution or no Constitution; and that Constitution is whatever the Senate of the United States, alias the American House of Lords, or Star Chamber choose to make it. Being driven from all these false positions, the President is now arraigned throughout the country as a criminal, for spending more money during his first term of office, than was expended during Mr. Adams'. This is perfectly consistent with the principles of a party who always maintained that a national debt is a national blessing. Gen. Jackson's crime consists in paying more than twelve millions of the National Debt—the payment of a part of which was resisted by the U. S. Bank, with the government funds in its vaults. Will the patriotic House of Lords get up another impeachment for that cause?—[Lb.

The Senate at the last dates were busily engaged upon the Protest of the President. It has thrown certain honorable Senators in an awful state of excitement. Those renegades especially, who have been acting in wanton violation of their instructions, are dreadfully exasperated. They are greatly put to it in finding hard names to bestow upon the Protest and its author, having nearly exhausted their billings gate vocabulary. We cannot wonder that the Protest makes them tremble. It exposes their highland and flagrant acts of injustice, and their violation of the Constitution. Hence their unwillingness to have it entered on the journal. Who can view without emotions of pity and contempt the conduct of these "exasperated" Whig Patriots?—[Succo Dem.

The Message transmitted yesterday by the President to the Senate, must effectually put down all attempts to distort that part of his Protest, in which he speaks of the custody of the public money; and if any real misapprehension prevailed as to its proper construction, will as certainly remove it. Although there was nothing in that paper to warrant the allegation so industriously circulated by the correspondents and journalists of the Bank, that it claimed for the Executive an indefeasible right to the possession and control of the public currency, yet we are glad that the President has, in so prompt and decided a manner, disavowed the inferences which were attempted to be deducted from his language. What new device will the Bank party next resort to?—[Globe Ap. 22.

A most horrid and daring outrage was perpetrated at Columbia, Tenn. on the 11th ult. About 10 o'clock at night, Mr. Perry W. Porter, the Cashier of the Union Bank, was found in the street, insensible, where he had been knocked down and stabbed in his left side. The keys of the bank had been taken from his pocket, the vault entered, and \$19,600 taken therefrom. Measures were immediately adopted to detect the perpetrators of this daring outrage, but at the last dates nothing had been discovered. Mr. Porter stepped out on business, and knows nothing of having been knocked down. He thought he was only sick, until he was taken to the light and found himself covered with blood.

EXTENSIVE COUNTERFEITING.—After the closing of the Banks in New York on Saturday, a flood of \$3 counterfeit bills upon the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company were issued & put in circulation in all parts of the city. From their close resemblance to the genuine notes, it is supposed that several thousands dollars were got off. Eight or ten persons have been arrested by the police officers, and committed to prison, having been detected in passing this money. Among others is an old offender by the name of Williams.

The Philadelphia Intelligencer of Wednesday says: "It is rumored that the Bank Committee left Philadelphia, this morning for Washington. The cause of this sudden departure is said to be a difficulty with the Bank in relation to the investigation." It is said that

the Bank refused to give up the books for a private investigation.

From the Journal of Commerce. DREADFUL EARTHQUAKE IN SOUTH AMERICA.

THE CITY OF PASTO DESTROYED.

One of those terrible convulsions of nature which make man feel his insignificance in comparison with his Creator, occurred in the mountainous districts of New Grenada near the Western Frontier, and also near the equator, on the 20th and 22nd of January, with most lamentable and fatal results. The city of Pasto, containing 12000 or 15000 inhabitants, was almost totally destroyed, and upwards of 50 lives were lost. The city of Almaguer shared the same fate. As this town is only 36 miles from Popayan, in the same latitude, it is to be feared that the latter, with a population of 25,000 or 30,000, has suffered severely. The whole country for several leagues around Pasto, has been converted into a scene of desolation and mourning. Pasto is in lat. 1, 13, N. lon. 75, 11. Almaguer in lat. 2, N. lon. 36, 32. The adjacent country is bold and broken. In the immediate vicinity of Pasto, and almost overhanging it, is a mountain in which there is a volcano. The main range of the Andes is a little to the westward.

Province of Pasto, 22d Jan. 1834.

To the Honorable Secretary of State for Home and Foreign Affairs.

SIR, At seven o'clock, on the morning of the 20th inst. an awful motion of the earth was experienced in the city, which continued almost without interruption for nearly four hours; and very early on the morning of this day, the inhabitants were visited with several shocks of an earthquake, more violent and destructive than the ones previously experienced on the 20th, and which continued in its duration, for three quarters of an hour. Even to this moment the surviving inhabitants are engaged in extricating the half innumerable bodies of some from their perilous situation, and extracting the dead bodies of others from amidst the ruins of the edifices which crushed them in their fall. Already upwards of fifty dead bodies have been as it were disinterred; and as many more rescued through the interposition of Providence from an untimely end; though more or less maimed and injured in their limbs and body.

All the religious churches in the city, that of Jesus del Rio and that of San Andre have escaped with the loss only of their steeples. But the Cathedral Church and the Churches consecrated to San Francisco, San Sebastian, Santiago with their respective convents, as also those of Santo Domingo, Marced and Monjas, have all fallen to the ground; I may truly say have fallen into ruins. With the exception of three or four houses which but half escaped destruction, all the rest, both great and small, have met with the same fate the Churches and Convents experienced, and the smaller houses which appear standing are either removed from their former foundations, or so unsettled, as not to be inhabited with safety, whence the afflicted population are doomed to suffer the rigors of a burning sun by day never before known, and the heavy dews by night in a spot where they are congregated to implore the divine mercy for the souls of those whose dead bodies they have collected together; having their minds continually impressed with that horror, which an event of this nature always inspires, and imbued with the melancholy reflection that they may themselves become the victims of the very next moment.

The country all around is rendered desolate by the night frost, and scorching sun by day.

THOMAS ESPANA.

To the Hon. the County Commissioners for the County of Oxford.

GENTLEMEN: THE undersigned, inhabitants of said County, respectfully represent that the long & steep hill on the road from Paris to Buckfield, situated in Paris, near the dwelling house of Joel B. Thayer, known to be one of the most difficult hills to pass between N. Hampshire line and the Kennebec, can be avoided by a short and inconsiderable alteration of the road, which will occasion a final saving to the town or Paris, cause little damage to individual property and be of great benefit to the public. Which alteration we propose to have made as follows, viz: To leave the road near the dwelling house of said Thayer and passing on the north side of said road, in a course nearly direct to a point between and equidistant from the dwelling house and barn of John Cooper, and thence in the same course into the road as now traveled.

We therefore pray that after proper proceedings had this alteration may be made.

SAMUEL F. BROWN, & 10 others.

October 10, 1833.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss.

At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the last Tuesday of October, A. D. 1833.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested that the County Commissioners will meet at the dwelling house of Joel B. Thayer, Esq. in said Paris on Monday the sixteenth day of June next, at nine o'clock A. M. when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view at some convenient place in the vicinity will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said petition and of this Order of Notice thereon to be served on the Clerk of said town of Paris and on the County Attorney of said County of Oxford, and by posting up like copies in three public places in said town of Paris, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be made, served, and posted, at least, thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest: R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

A true copy of said Petition and Order thereon.

Attest: R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

Wanted Immediately,

AS an apprentice to the printing business, a boy of good steady habits from 15 to 18 years of age, to whom good encouragement will be given. Inquire at this Office.

Paris, May 6, 1834.

To the Hon. County Commissioners for the County of Oxford at their Session begun and held at Paris, on the third Tuesday of June A. D. 1833.

THE undersigned respectfully represent, that a new County road is much needed, beginning near Col. Ebenr. Rawsons, in said Paris, and then northerly along a valley, and varying as circumstances may require to accommodate the travel from Washburn's Mills, so called, and thence from the neighborhood in which Dr. Kittidge resides, all in said Paris, that after passing from said Rawsons a northerly direction as far as may be adjudged necessary, a branch thereof should be established running west of north to said Washburn's Mills—and another branch running east of north to near the house of Barnabe Fauter. This road and its branches as aforesaid, would be preferable in every point of view to the location prayed for by Ozen Gurney and others, and we pray that the former may be located and established, and that an adjudication on the petition of said Gurney and others, be suspended until a view and adjudication may be had on this petition.

ASAPH KITTRIDGE, & 59 others.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:

At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and held at Paris within and for said County of Oxford on the last Tuesday of October, A. D. 1833.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested that the County Commissioners will meet at the dwelling house of Col. Ebenr. Rawson in said Paris on Friday the thirteenth day of June next, at nine o'clock A. M. when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said petition and of this Order of Notice thereon to be served on the Clerk of said town of Paris, and on the County Attorney of said County of Oxford, and by posting up like copies in three public places in said town of Paris, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be made, served, and posted, at least, thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest: R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

A true copy of said Petition and Order thereon.

Attest: R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE,.....Hartford.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of lands lying in the town of Hartford, County of Oxford, and State of Maine, that the same are taxed in bills committed to the subscriber to collect for 1833, in the respective sums following, to wit:

Names of proprietors.	No. of Lots.	Range.	No. of Acres.	Value.	County Tax.	State, Town & Cts.
L. Ransdall,	4	10	30	108	1.33	
Unknown,	1	12	30	45	.55	
Do.	1	11	60	45	.55	
Do. Gore,	40	17	17	12	.21	
Do. North half,	12	10	62	102	1.27	
Do. Gore, part of 80 acres.	4	24	106	1.31		

Unless said taxes and all necessary intervening charges are paid on or before the first day of September next at one of the clock P. M. so much of said land will then be sold at public auction, at the dwelling house of Gad Hayford, in said Hartford, as will discharge the same.

CHARLES HAYFORD, Collector of taxes for the town of Hartford for 1833.

Hartford, May 10, 1834. 3w39

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having given bonds for the maintenance of Silas Doot's wife and two youngest children, also Joseph Chew, his wife and three youngest children, paupers of the town of Rumford; hereby forbids all persons harboring or trusting them; as he has made suitable provisions for their support.

MERRILL FARNUM. 3w39

Rumford, April 24, 1834.

To the Public.

MR. WM. H. H. MCGILVERAY would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Norway and vicinity that he has commenced the GOLD SMITH business in Norway-Village, and intends carrying it on in all its branches.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, and JEWELRY repaired at short notice.

A share of Public Patronage is requested.

Norway-Village, May 1, 1834. 3w39

Prints, New Style.

WATERSON, PRAY & CO.

Nos. 71 & 73, Kilby-st., Boston.

OFFER for sale by the package or piece, an extensive assortment of Printed Calicoes—comprising more than one hundred and thirty styles—many of which are new and beautiful.—Also an assortment of colored Cambric; likewise, Printed Quiltings and Britannia Halls by the case.

Printers of Newspapers in the New England States, who insert the above, with this notice, once a week, for six weeks, inside, shall be paid on presentation of their bills.

March 17. 6w15

Copartnership Notice.

THE subscribers have formed a connexion in business under the firm of SMITH & BENNETT, and have taken the Store near the Mills, formerly occupied by J. B. Smith, where they have for sale on the most reasonable terms for cash, country produce, or credit, a good assortment of W. L. Goods and Groceries, English and American Goods, Hardware, Crockery and Glassware, School Books and Stationery, Paints, Medicines, &c. &c. making in all a very extensive variety of seasonable goods. Former customers of the subscribers are respectfully invited to call.

JONATHAN B. SMITH.

ANTHONY BENNETT.

Norway Village, Nov. 16, 1833.

SMITH & BENNETT will carry on the Polish heretofore improved by A. Bennett, and wish to receive sales in exchange for Goods at their cash prices.

Norway-Village, Nov. 22, 1833. if 15

Wrapping Paper.

SMITH & BENNETT have received on consignment a lot of good wrapping paper at 6 1/2 cts. per ream.

Norway-Village, March, 1834. 12m21

Apprentice Wanted.

A young man from 14 to 17 years of age as an Apprentice to the Gun Smith business is wanted immediately; one that can come well recommended, and is willing to be a boy till twenty-one, will meet with good encouragement; none other need apply.

Norway, March 20, 1834. if 32

For Sale.

ONE Single CARDING MACHINE, made by the subscriber and warranted equal to any in use. Terms liberal with good security.

Also.—To let a SHOP with WATER POWER sufficient to carry a Carding Machine, or to answer the purpose of a Machinist, Wheel Wright, Cabinet Maker, or other such machinery. Enquire of

ZEBEDEE PERRY. 12w22

Norway, March 12, 1834.

From the Boston Statesman.
Washington, April 19, 1834.—After the ex-
acerbation of yesterday, the nerves of that om-
nipotent but invisible old lady, Public Sentiment
are as calm as Nick Biddle, or "a summer's
morning." What say you, Mr. Frelinghuysen?
—don't you think so?

The Senate, yesterday, adjourned over to
Monday, to "chew the cud of sweet and bitter
fancy;" and more bitter than sweet, I fancy it
must be, especially to Mr. Southard—Gov.
Southard, I beg his pardon, I don't!—God for-
bid I should beg anything of a man who is beg-
ged by one of his own party, of the last attri-
bute of a man, veracity. Well, as I was about
to remark, Mr. Southard, with his "three lies,"
could not have felt very comfortable to-day, af-
ter Judge Leigh yesterday had traversed his
"lies." But never mind, the Hon. Senator
from New Jersey is no Telemachus—it would
not kill him to tell a l-i-b, though I would not
be "responsible" for the effect that his telling
the truth might have on him; I think it would
throw him into a collapse! It is a very honor-
able affair, to be sure, for an Honorable Sen-
ator—who disregards and violates the instruc-
tions of his Legislature, and undertakes to say
that "20 distressed individuals represent the
sentiments of 30,000 freemen"—to charge the
President of the United States with uttering
"three lies!"—but it is not less honorable, I
think, for one of his own party, to nail him to
the counter, before a crowded audience, as
thrice a—can't write the word—thrice a base
counterfeiter of truth. Certainly, if Mr. South-
ard's assertions return upon him, as Judge Leigh
returned them, he will have nothing at all to
redeem them with. I advise him to discount
no more of his counterfeits of truth. He can't
relieve the "distress" of his party with them;
and they will most likely—in consequence of
the "panic" Judge Leigh created—to "distress"
him, with flinging them in his teeth. But I
hope he won't take my advice.

REIS EFFENDI.

Washington, April 22, 1834.—Mr. Webster
at the opening of the Senate, presented the
"missing names" (of the Albany *distress*), which
in consequence of the extraordinary pres-
sure of the times, were curtailed from the me-
morial. I believe there was an *affidavit* about
the loss of the tail of the kite, which Mr. W.
said, could be made five hundred signatures
longer—the babes think it about long enough;
but the kite is not that of Franklin; it will dis-
cover no new principle of science, or natural
philosophy; and if it attracts any thing, it will
be only a shower of "words, words, words!"
—the three principal attributes of "whig" (whew!)
oratory.

Mr. Frelinghuysen presented a memorial
from Somerset County, N. J., approving the
course of the administration, and opposing the
"restoration"; and groaned 20 minutes, more
or less, on the subject—Mr. Southard followed
suit; but made a most bitter, venomous, and
malicious tirade against the administration,
for suffering the funds of a national charitable in-
stitution (the Hospital fund) to be perilled if
not lost, by remaining in a stop-payment bank
of the Metropolis. He depicted the conduct of
the Executive in the most atrocious colors;—
and if any body had believed him, they must
have thought the President was a greater "mon-
ster" than the Bank. Upon his taking his seat,
breathless—and as red as mad as a turkey
cock, Col. Benton rose and began to cross ex-
amine him, as to what fund there was in peril?
The Hon. disbeliever of instructions, began to
quackle the moment he attempted to answer;
and I thought he would choke. He explained
in great "distress" that it was the Hospital fund;
he had not hinted before what it was. Col. B.
rose again to push him to the wall, with another
interrogatory, but Mr. Frelinghuysen, with a
deep groan, that seemed to come as far off as
Somerset county, started to the floor, to come
to the rescue of his colleague; because they
both (as they told us) were born in Somerset
county; (and thought they had a right to turn
a summer's rest, I suppose, against their instruc-
tions!) Col. B. however said he only yielded
the floor to hear his question answered; and
Mr. Frelinghuysen groaned again, and sank in-
to his seat. Col. B. then asked the Hon. Sen-
ator (Southard) who placed the "fund," the
charitable fund, in that perilous situation?—
(what a cruel question!) Mr. Southard rose
and attempted to explain; and as long as he e-
vaded the truth he got along tolerably well, but
when he at last, for once was obliged to confess
the truth, I thought he would have choked to
death; I thought he would have died like an-
other great man Ananias!—with the differ-
ence that he died with a lie upon his tongue;
while the Hon. Senator was likely to give up
the ghost—and the truth together! Never has
the removal of the Bank deposits caused half
so much "distress" through the whole country,
at this attempt of Col. Benton to remove the
truth, so long and snugly deposited in the vaults
of Mr. Southard's heart! He did not confess
in language, but in shame—no, not shame—for
where there is shame, there may in time be vir-
tue—he confessed in confusion, that he himself
placed the funds, the charitable funds where
they were! And what kind of "funds" were
they?—Bank stock!—not of pet Banks—nor of
the U. S. Bank, which is better than gold—
but of one of his bankrupt "Whig" Banks!
But enough of this.

REIS EFFENDI.

On Sunday afternoon, as the people of Bal-
timore were coming from church, Horace Bin-
ney and Daniel Webster made political and va-
lour speeches from the steps of Bannum's ta-
vern, to the assembled multitude! The Bal-
timore papers state that the speeches were of the
usual Bank savor, and that the mob shouted and

yelled with delight. What words could be
sufficient to convey the reprobation of the op-
position had a democrat thus violated the Sab-
bath! But as it was done by Messrs. Binney
and Webster, it is all right. They, of course,
are privileged to stump speech it on Sundays
as well as week days. The Bank is to be served
first; Mammon knows no Sabbath.
[Pennsylvanian.]

Interesting to the Blind.

STATE OF MAINE.
SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE.
Augusta, April 15, 1834.
THE accompanying Resolve appropriating
One Thousand Dollars for the support
at the New England Institution in Boston, in
the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, of such
Indigent Blind persons in this State, as may ap-
pear proper subjects for education at said insti-
tution is published for the information of all in-
terested in the welfare and happiness of that
unfortunate class of our fellow beings.

The following are the
RULES AND REGULATIONS.
For the admission of Beneficiaries into the New
England Institution for the Education of the
Blind.
Candidates for admission must be over six
and under twenty-four years of age.
They must produce certificates of incurable
blindness, from some respectable physician of
regular standing, also their freedom from any
epileptic or contagious disorder, or from any
physical affliction that would render them unfit
for education.

Beneficiaries must produce a certificate from
the Selectmen or overseers of the poor of their
town, stating that their parents and immediate
relatives are unable to defray the expenses of
their education.
They must produce a certificate of good moral
character from the selectmen or clergyman of
their town.
They must be provided with at least six good
cotton shirts, two vests, jackets and pantaloons;
six pairs of socks or stockings; two pairs of
boots and shoes; six pocket handkerchiefs,
and two black stocks; all to be in good con-
dition, and the woollens of dark color.
The females must be provided with at least
the same quantity of linen; and with three
gowns and dresses. The clothing must be re-
newed from time to time, as may be necessary
—by the parents; anything more than common
mending will not be done at the expense of the
institution.

Each pupil must be provided with a wooden
chest, with a lock and key; and of sufficient
size to contain all their clothing.
All the articles of clothing must be marked
with the name of the owner—at full length.
The friends of Persons desirous of availing
themselves of the Bounty of the State, are re-
quested to make written application therefor,
to the Subscriber, (at his Office,) on or before
the 12th of June next, stating their Age, Sex,
Occupation, Abilities, Constitution, Charac-
ter, How and when they became Blind, and
their situation, and that of their near relatives
in regard to property.

By order of the Governor and Council.
ROSCOE G. GREENE, Sec'y of State.
STATE OF MAINE.
Resolves for the relief of the Indigent Blind.
Resolved, That the sum of One Thousand
Dollars be and is hereby appropriated for the
education of indigent Blind, in the State of
Maine, to be expended by the Governor with
the advice and consent of the Council, at their
discretion, in defraying in whole or part, upon
application, the expense of placing in the New
England Institution in Boston such indigent
blind persons, as may appear proper subjects
for education at such Institution.

In the House of Representatives, March 11,
1834. Read and passed.
NATHAN CLIFFORD, Speaker.
In Senate, March 11, 1834. Read and pas-
sed.
JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, Pres.
March 11, 1834. Approved.
ROBERT P. DUNLAP.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident owners
and proprietors of the lands in the town of Paris,
County of Oxford and State of Maine, that the same are
taxed in the bills committed for collection to the under-
signed Collector of said Paris, for the year 1833, & 1833
in their respective sums following, to wit:

Name of Proprietor	No. of Lots	Value	Tax
Brown Jacob, N and S	10	3 37	296 2,37
Thayer Isaac East part of	1	4 60	207 1,68
Stearns James part of	23	5 77	316 2,84
Unless said taxes and all necessary intervening charges are paid to me the Subscriber on or before Monday the eighteenth day of August next, so much of said land as will discharge the same will then be sold at public auction, at the Store of Alfred Andrews in said Paris, on said day at one of the clock in the afternoon.			
BENJAMIN STEVENS, Collector of Paris, for the Paris, April 22, 1834.			

JOEL FAINE, Collector of Jay for 1833.
Jay, April 17, 1834.
3w37

Notice!
I hereby relinquish to my son SAMUEL BAYLEY,
his time, he being nineteen years of age, to trade for
himself, and I shall not pay any debts of his contracting,
nor claim any of his earnings after this date.
HUDSON BAYLEY.
Hamlin's Gore, April 20, 1834.
3w38

JOB WORK,
Executed with neatness
and despatch at this
OFFICE

STATE OF MAINE.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
Augusta, April 7, 1834.
WHEREAS an Act entitled "An Act
respecting the collection of taxes on
unimproved land, not taxable by the Assessors
of any town or plantation," passed the twenty-
ninth day of January, A. D. 1822, provides,
that whenever a State Tax has been, or shall
be lawfully assessed on any township or other
tract of unimproved land in this State, not tax-
able by the Assessors of any town or plantation,
the Treasurer of the State shall forthwith ad-
vertise the same three weeks successively, in
the public newspaper of the printer to the State
for the time being, and in one of the newspa-
pers printed in the county where such land lies,
if any there be, otherwise in a newspaper in the
next adjoining county, if such newspaper there
be; therein notifying all persons thus interest-
ed in such lands, that unless the amount of said
taxes respectively, be paid to the Treasurer a-
foresaid in six months then next, Warrants will
issue from said Treasurer to the Sheriff of the
county where such land lies, requiring him to
collect all such taxes as may then remain due.

And whereas, An Act entitled "An Act to
apportion and assess on the inhabitants of this
State a tax of fifty thousand four hundred and
ten dollars, 88 cents," passed the eleventh day
of March, A. D. 1834, provides, that the Town-
ships and other tracts of unimproved land, in-
cluded and described in the following Schedule,
shall be assessed and pay the several sums with-
in which they respectively stand charged.
Therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of
said Acts, the proprietors, and all other persons
interested in the townships and other tracts of
unimproved land, described in said Schedule,
are hereby notified, that unless the taxes for
the year 1834, assessed as therein charged, are
paid into the Treasury of this State within six
months next, Warrants will issue according to
the provisions of law.

SCHEDULE.
COUNTY OF OXFORD.
Howard's Gore 8 27
No. 5, 2d Range 2 19
Township D. to J. Gardiner 1 44
Township E. to J. Cummings 1 80
No. 1 letter A. 5 94
do 2 do do 5 99
do 2 1st Range 1 55
do 3 1st do 3 09
do 4 3d do 1 84
do 5 3d do 2 00
do 2 2d do 2 94
do 4 4th do 2 42
do 2 2d do 2 82
do 3 3d do 1 84
Letter B. 6 72
Lester C. adjoining B. 1 84
No. 5, 4th Range 2 46
Township No. 7 2 09
Andover Surplus, West 2 46
do do North 1 68
Hamlin's Grant 2 39
Township No. 1 14 67
Chandler's Gore 1 13
Five sixths of No. 3 2d range, owned
by Jas. Rangley 10 95
One sixth of do. owned by Jacob A.
Townsend 2 19
Township 2 4 70
Part Township 6 1 23
Surplus of C. 1 28
No. 5 1st Range 4 45
do 4 2d do 2 32
North half No. 1 3d range 2 02
South half " 1 4th do 2 42
North half " 1 4th do 2 32
One half " 5 5th do 1 55
do fourth " 5 5th do 81
One twelfth of No. 1 6th do 32
Seven twelfths, No. 1 3 54
North half No. 2 4th Range 1 21
Township " 4 1st do 2 14
MARK HARRIS, Treasurer.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident owners
and proprietors of the lands in the town of Paris,
County of Oxford and State of Maine, that the same are
taxed in the bills committed for collection to the under-
signed Collector of said Paris, for the year 1832, & 1833
in their respective sums following, to wit:

Name of Proprietor	No. of Lots	Value	Tax
Thompsons Grant	6	5 100	75 59
Unknown	4	11 100	25 20
Unknown	7	12 100	25 20
Unknown	7	13 100	25 20
Unknown	1	14 100	25 20
Unknown	4	14 100	25 20

Name of Proprietor	No. of Lots	Value	Tax
Peck's Grant north half of	13	50 10	6 6
Unknown Thomp- son Grant	6	5 100	75 15
Unknown	6	5 10	5 5
Unknown	12	5 60	30 6
Unknown	6	8 100	25 25
Unknown	6	9 100	50 60
Unknown	13	9 100	100 20
Unknown	4	10 100	5 1
S. F. Brown	5	10 100	37 7
Unknown	6	10 100	25 25
Unknown	10	10 100	37 7
Unknown	5	11 100	25 25
Unknown	7	11 100	25 25
Unknown	4	12 100	25 25
Unknown	9	10 100	37 7
John Conant	12	10 100	50 10
Unknown	4	11 100	25 25
Unknown	7	12 100	25 25
Unknown	1	13 75	25 25
Unknown	2	13 100	20 4
Unknown	4	14 100	5 1
Porter Unknown	5	14 100	5 1

SE. End " 7 75 30 30
" 16 7 100 75
" 16 8 141 151
" 5 12
" 8 12
" 3 13
" 4 13
The said collector will proceed according to law to
sell at public auction to the highest bidder at the Inn of
William Walker in said Paris, at ten of the clock in the
forenoon on Tuesday the day 22d of July next, so
much of the said lands as shall be sufficient to discharge
said taxes and the necessary intervening charges if no
person shall appear on or before that time to discharge
said taxes and charges. Dated at Paris, the 8th day of
April, 1834.
JEFFERSON HALL, Collector of Paris.

Notice!
THE Subscriber having contracted with
the town of Rumford to support Burry
Colby, a town pauper, for the current year,
hereby forbids all persons harboring or trusting
her, on his account, or of said town, as no debts
of her contracting will be paid by either the
subscriber or the town aforesaid.
MERRILL FARNUM.
Rumford, April 25, 1834.

NOTICE.
THIS is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting
Jane Row, my wife, on my account, as I shall
pay no debts of her contracting after this date.
JOHN ROW.
Paris, April 26, 1834.

STATE OF MAINE.

Resolve for establishing an Insane Hospital.

RESOLVED, That there be allowed and
granted for the purpose of establishing an
Insane Hospital in this State, the sum of
Twenty Thousand Dollars, to be derived
from the proceeds of the sales of the Public
Lands, and to be paid out of the Treasury
of the State whenever said sum shall be re-
alized and received from said source—said
sum to be expended in erecting a suitably
building or buildings for an Insane Hospital,
in manner hereinafter provided and describ-
ed, on condition that a like sum of Twenty
Thousand Dollars be raised by individ-
ual donation, towards erecting and maintain-
ing the same, within twelve months from the
passage of an act in reference thereto.

Resolved, That whenever the foregoing
condition shall have been complied with, the
Governor with advice of Council be and he
is hereby authorized and empowered to
purchase a lot of land within the State and
procure a good and sufficient title and con-
veyance thereof to the State, which shall be
an eligible site for an Insane Hospital, re-
gard being had in the selection of such site,
to the cheapness of labor and materials for
the construction of said Hospital, and also
to the amount of donations which may be
contributed by individuals towards the er-
ecting and establishing the same.

Resolved, That whenever a site shall have
been provided as aforesaid, the Governor
with advice and consent of the Council shall
appoint a board of three Commissioners who
shall cause to be erected on said site a Hos-
pital and other buildings suitable for the ac-
commodation of a Superintendent and of
one hundred lunatic persons furiously mad,
agreed models for such an Institution. And
said Commissioners shall have power to
make all necessary contracts and to appoint
agents to superintend the erection of the
same, and who shall report to the Governor
and Council a system for the discipline and
government of said establishment, as soon as
the same shall be completed. And said Com-
missioners shall lay before the Governor and
Council their accounts of expenditures and
disbursements for the purpose of their be-
ing examined, audited and allowed as in
their discretion they may deem just and
proper.

Resolved, That the Treasurer of this State
be authorized to receive any donations either
in money, securities, or any real or other
personal estate from any person or persons,
which shall be appropriated exclusively to
the object aforesaid. And that it shall be
the duty of said Treasurer to keep a dis-
tinct and separate account thereof to be
appropriated as aforesaid under the order
and direction of the Governor and Council.

In the House of Representatives, March 8,
1834. Read and passed.
NATHAN CLIFFORD, Speaker.
In Senate, March 8, 1834. Read and passed.
JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, President.
March 8, 1834. Approved.
ROBERT P. DUNLAP.
A true copy. Attest:
ROSCOE G. GREENE, Sec'y of State.

COLLECTORS NOTICE.

It is hereby notified to the Proprietors of the Lands
hereafter mentioned, in the Town of Paris, that the same
are taxed in the bills committed for collection to the un-
dersigned Collector of said Paris, for the years of
our Lord 1832 & 1833, in the respective sums following,
to wit:

Name of Proprietor	No. of Lots	Value	Tax
Thompsons Grant	6	5 100	75 59
Unknown	4	11 100	25 20
Unknown	7	12 100	25 20
Unknown	7	13 100	25 20
Unknown	1	14 100	25 20
Unknown	4	14 100	25 20

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SE. End " 7 75 30 30
" 16 7 100 75
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" 8 12
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MERRILL FARNUM.
Rumford, April 25, 1834.

NOTICE.
THIS is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting
Jane Row, my wife, on my account, as I shall
pay no debts of her contracting after this date.
JOHN ROW.
Paris, April 26, 1834.

CORNS.

THE celebrated ALBION CORN PLAS-
TER affords instant relief, at the same time dis-
solves and draws Corns out by the roots, with-
out the least pain.

Certificate.—"To those afflicted with Corns
on their feet I do certify that I have used the
Albion Corn Plaster with complete success.—
Before I had used one box it completely cured
a Corn which had troubled me many years. I
make this public for the benefit of those afflicted
with that painful complaint. WM. SHAW.
Flushing, L. I. Feb. 28."
Price 50 cents per box.

DR. RILEY'S AROMATIC PILLS, FOR FEMALES.

They purify the blood, quicken its circulation,
assist the suspended operations of nature, and
are a general remedy for the prevailing com-
plaints among the female part of society. The
pills are particularly efficacious in the Greas-
Sickness, Palpitation of the Heart, Giddiness,
Short Breath, Sinking of the Spirits, Dejection
and Disinclination to exercise and Society.—
Married ladies will find the Pills equally useful
except in cases of pregnancy, when they must
not be taken; neither must they be taken by per-
sons of hectic or consumptive habits. Price
\$1.50 a box.

Also, the celebrated CAMBRIAN TOOTH
ACHE PILLS, which give immediate relief,
without the least injury to the teeth. On trial
this will be found one of the best remedies
known for this complaint. Price 50 cts. a box.

None are genuine unless signed on the
outside printed wrapper, by the sole proprietor
T. KIDDER, immediate successor to the late
Dr. W. T. CONWAY.—For sale at his Counting
Room, over No. 99, Court-st., near Concert
Hall, Boston, and also by his special appoint-
ment, by SMITH & BENNETT, Norway
Village, who have also for sale all of the justly
celebrated medicines prepared by him. 651y

To the Hon. County Commissioners, within and for the
County of Oxford at their October session, A. D. 1833.
WHEREAS a County road has been located and
established at the present term of said Court on
the petition of Josiah Black and others, through Ander-
son West Surplus and Holmes, alias Roadville in said
County, places unincorporated, and the same road is
unopened and unmade. We therefore pray that a tax
may be assessed upon said tracts separately, sufficient
to open and make said road through each of said tracts
respectively.

JOSIAH BLACK, & others, by
STEPHEN EMERY, their Attorney.

STATE OF MAINE.

At a court of County Commissioners begun and holden
at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the
last Tuesday of October, A. D. 1833.

Ordered, That the Peti-
tioners give notice of the same, by publishing a
copy of said Petition and of this order thereon, three
weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at
Paris, and in the Eastern Argus printed at Portland
in the County of Cumberland, the last publication in
each of said newspapers, to be at least thirty days be-
fore the next term of this Court to be holden at Paris, in
and for said County of Oxford on the third Tuesday of
June next, that all persons interested in said road
appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the pray-
er thereof should not be granted.

Attest, R. K. GOODNOW, Clerk.
A true copy of Petition and Order thereon.
Attest, R. K. GOODNOW, Clerk.

PROSPECTUS OF THE THIRTIETH VOLUME OF THE KNICKERBOCKER, OR New-York Monthly Magazine.

EDITED BY T. PLINT.
The same improvement which has guided the Publish-
ers of the Knickerbocker in the past volumes, will still
be adhered to in their future efforts to gratify the public.
The Knickerbocker has already obtained a name and
a success unequalled in the history of Periodical Lit-
erature, and though our numerous friends may have pre-
sented us perhaps too highly, we can only express our grati-
tude for their partiality, and our sincere determination
not only to realize, but even to exceed, as far as possi-
ble the expectation of the public in the new volume.

Permanent arrangements have been made with Mr.
PLINT, a gentleman whose literary reputation is well
known in every part of the United States, particularly
to the people of the West, as the Editor of the Western
Monthly Review, as well as author of several standard
works of American Literature, the publishers of the Knick-
erbocker now present to their friends and patrons as
the Editor of their Magazine, the columns of which will
be filled with the results of his pen, as well as regular
contributions from other distinguished American Writ-
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Paulding, Bryant, S. L. Knapp, Timothy Flint, James
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Miss Gould, The Author of "A Year in Spain," The Au-
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Ho!" the author of "Sayings and Doings," the author of
"Martin Gable," the author of "the Grandeur of the
Author of the 'Comic Annual,' the author of 'Rice and
Lava,' the author of 'Oran, the Outcast,' the author of
'Fashionable Satires,' the author of 'Legends of the
West,' the author of the 'N. Y. Gazetteer,'

And many other authors and writers are known to
have contributed to the past volumes, and for the future
we hope to present to our Patrons an article or arti-
cles from each of the foregoing, as well as from the pens
of Halleck, Percival, Channing, Cooper, Francis Her-
bert, Miss Sedgwick, Miss Leslie, Pierpont, Sprague,
Willis G. Clark.

And from others whose occasional writings, although
popular, have not hitherto been so favorably known to
the Public, yet whose talents deserve a place in such a
work as the Knickerbocker. Add to this the mechanical
department in its improved state, and the Knickerbocker
will rival any Foreign Magazine.

Devoted, as heretofore, to elaborate Reviews, or short
impartial criticisms upon new works, spirited Tales, Es-
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abroad, Comments upon the Fashion and Temper of the
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displayed in this Metropolis, shall be the principal ob-
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Each number will contain eighty full size octavo
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time to time be given.